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Plans Reportedly Captured

Wilson Outlines IRA Plot To Seize Areas in Belfast

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, May 13 (NYT).—The British government announced today that it had uncovered a plot by the Irish Republican Army for an extended campaign of terror intended to take over key areas of Northern Ireland.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson said in the House of Commons that

the plan seized by security forces in Belfast included orders to IRA commanders, maps, a draft proclamation to Ulster's population and the targets, including television stations and newspaper offices.

"An apparent IRA operation of potentially great danger has been brought to light," he said.

It was an unusual announcement

Lisbon Leader Warns Foes of Africa Truce

By Francisco da Costa Gomes

MOSAMBIQUE, May 13 (Reuters).—Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes, defense chief in Portugal's new junta, ended a peace mission to Mozambique today by warning rival political groups not to hamper efforts for a truce with guerrillas, who are seeking independence.

Gen. Gomes left for another troubled Portuguese territory, Angola,

to do in 1974 what Prime Minister Harold Wilson did in 1973.

Meanwhile, in Algiers, spokesmen for guerrillas in a third African

territory under Lisbon rule, Portuguese Guinea, said that they were

willing to negotiate with the new junta if it granted independence to other African holdings and recognized the independence that the guerrillas proclaimed last September for Portuguese Guinea, which they call Guinea-Bissau.

The British are under renewed criticism for some abuses by British soldiers in handling IRA prisoners and suspects being held without trial.

In Norway, the European Commission of Human Rights of the Council of Europe has been hearing evidence on the behavior of the security forces in Ulster.

The charges against the British now being investigated by the commission's 16 eminent international lawyers were brought by the Republic of Ireland.

The documents revealed by Mr. Wilson today apparently were found in a raid Friday on the apartment in Belfast of Brendan Hughes, the Belfast leader of the Provisional wing of the IRA, who was arrested. One of his key aides was also arrested and arms and ammunition were later seized in raids on apartments nearby.

As a precondition for negotiations with the junta, it demanded not only Portuguese recognition of Guinea-Bissau, but also the right of its people, of the Cape Verde Islands, Mozambique and Angola to self-determination. It demanded that the junta's armed forces in Guinea-Bissau end "all operations against the people there."

The statement released in Algiers was dated May 6 with the notation that it had been issued then in a Guinea-Bissau province by PAIGC, which claims control of three-quarters of Portuguese Guinea's territory.

Africanization Policy

Since the May 8 date attributed to the statement, the Lisbon junta's representative in the territory has proclaimed a policy of "real and genuine decolonization" through the "Africanization of Guinea," with Africans being promoted to key jobs in the territory.

Gen. Gomes, considered the No. 2 man in the junta which took power April 25 and instituted a conciliatory attitude toward African rebels, spent three days in Beira, a port which is the territory's second largest city, was marked by violence by both whites and blacks.

Before his arrival by plane from northern Mozambique last evening, blacks reportedly beat up some whites and other violence was avoided only by the intervention of police and soldiers. Blacks stoned cars and raced through streets in an outburst after a political rally in an African neighborhood. A rally leader said that extremist whites had invaded the area, touching off the outbreaks.

Gen. Gomes was greeted at the Beira airport by thousands of whites shouting "Down with Freimo"—the guerrillas' front for the Liberation of Mozambique. A large sign in the crowd proclaimed: "Mozambique Is Ours and We Will Defend It to the Last Man."

The general made his way through the airport without

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Giap in Public, Reported Sick, Not in Disfavor

SAIGON, May 13.—A private communication from diplomatic sources in Hanoi has confirmed that North Vietnamese Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap, who is about

SECRET

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62, received medical treatment in the Soviet Union recently. It was indicated that he has not totally recovered from a serious ailment.

Gen. Giap dropped from public view about six months ago. After reportedly returning from Moscow early this month, he reappeared in public last Tuesday at Hanoi ceremonies commemorating his 1954 defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu.

There has been any explanation in Hanoi of his disappearance from public view. Nor has there been any public indication that his influence has waned, except for the recent promotion of Van Tien Dung, army chief of staff, to four-star general.

Previously, Gen. Giap had been the only North Vietnamese with that rank.

At last week's ceremony, Gen. Giap appeared to have lost about 15 pounds and did not seem robust. It was reported. Before his Soviet trip, he had looked slightly overweight, it was said.

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Many Marchers Protest Tax Plan In Copenhagen

By P. C. Hansen

COPENHAGEN, May 13 (UPI).

In a rare anti-government demonstration, tens of thousands of workers today staged walkouts and a mass meeting outside parliament to demand the resignation of Premier Poul Hartling's Liberal minority government because of its economic policies.

Parliamentary sources said today that a new tax bill proposal, which the workers were protesting, would probably be passed by the Folketing tomorrow, enabling the government to remain in office.

Trade union and management spokesmen said that more than 50,000 workers, representing a broad spectrum of the country's industry, staged wildcat strikes throughout the nation to protest the tax bill.

According to police, about 40,000 workers marched on the parliament building at 1 p.m. shouting "Hartling out, Hartling out." The Communist party, which sponsored the strike actions, said that there were 60,000 demonstrators. There were no incidents.

The tax proposal introduced in the Folketing on Thursday, will cut direct income taxes by about 17 percent, but raise prices and sales taxes on numerous items, including tobacco, alcohol, automobiles, gasoline, electricity and household appliances by about 30 percent.

Mr. Hartling's government planned to resign Friday after four opposition parties with a majority in the Folketing threatened to reject the tax proposals. However, after Mr. Hartling won a motion of confidence, debate on the tax package was delayed until tomorrow.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Humanitarianism vs. Inflation

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 13 (NYT).

The U.S. government is slowly approaching an agonizing decision on whether to give away more food to nations approaching starvation at the risk of starting a new surge of food prices at home.

Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz recognizes the problems involved but does not believe they are imminent because of the enormous American harvest in prospect for this year.

Mr. Butz said in an interview that larger crops would permit some increase in "food aid" in the next 12 months, above what had been planned, without any important impact on domestic prices. Other officials are less confident, particularly in the light of the possibility that India may make large requests for food.

In the background is Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who

favors more food aid for foreign-policy as well as humanitarian purposes. No immediate decisions are expected.

The problem arises because of a radical change in the U.S. agricultural situation in the last two years. It was relatively easy in 1966 and 1967 to give vast food aid to India because there were large government stocks of wheat and other foods. Now, those stocks have disappeared. For the first time in more than two decades, there are virtually no government-held reserve stocks.

This means that any additional food aid above the relatively modest amount of \$1 billion planned for the fiscal year beginning July 1 would require the government to go into grain markets as a buyer. The effect would be to raise prices or at least to check a downward movement of prices.

There has been a dramatic decline in the prices of all the main farm crops and products

since late February. Wheat, for example, has dropped from above \$6 to less than \$3.50 a bushel in trading in the commodity markets, in anticipation of the huge 1974 harvest. These declines—which include corn, soybeans, cattle and hogs—hold out the major hope for a slowing of the nation's inflation later this year.

"There is no doubt that the situation poses a grave potential dilemma," said Gary Stevens, the member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors who deals with agricultural matters and who emphasized the crucial importance of food prices to the general level of consumer prices this year and next.

Mr. Stevens supports Mr. Butz's view that some additional aid will be possible above what had been planned. But he adds, "It all depends on the magnitude."

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Canal May Ruin Bird Refuge**Dutch Plan Challenges EEC To Live Up to Ecology Stand**

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS. May 13 (UPI)—The preservation of one of Europe's largest bird sanctuaries—the Dollard region of northeast Holland—has presented the European Economic Community's environment policy with its first major challenge.

Preservationists in all nine EEC countries have asked the EEC Executive Commission to intervene in an attempt to prevent the Dutch government from building a canal to carry waste through the area. Such a canal, they say, will "have disastrous consequences for millions of breeding and migratory birds and

seriously damage the ecological balance of the area."

Questions about the proposal are to be put to the European Parliament in Luxembourg this week. The Dollard area is also a major breeding ground for fish, especially sole, and the fish will also be affected if the canal and related land reclamation go ahead.

About 75 percent of the avocet and spotted redshank population in Northern Europe is threatened by the scheme, as are the white-fronted goose, the teal gray plover and gray-lag goose. Behind these obscure names, which are best known to specialists, lies the basic question of whether the EEC's environment policy can be made to work.

This policy was adopted by the EEC Council of Ministers in November and specifically includes provision for the protection of birds. The commission is now being asked whether it is willing to urge the Netherlands government, without delay, to choose an alternative solution.

The matter has been made more controversial because an alternative scheme to the canal, prepared by a Dutch engineering firm—recommending an inland pumping station instead—is known to exist, although the Netherlands government refuses to publish it.

A Dollard Committee has so far been unable to get any response from the Dutch government. The committee members are depressed because construction work on the first phase of the project—building of locks and sluices—has begun.

But the preservationists say the pumping station would still be cheaper despite this initial expenditure.

So far there has been no commission response, beyond the acknowledgement that EEC member nations are committed "in principle" to an environmental action program.

Top EEC Official Holds U.K. Talks

LONDON. May 13 (Reuters)—François-Xavier Ortoll, president of the Executive Commission of the European Economic Community, conferred today with leaders of the Labor government, which on June 4 is to give the EEC detailed proposals for a renegotiation of the terms of EEC membership.

British officials said that Mr. Ortoll's daylong talks—including sessions with Prime Minister Harold Wilson, Foreign Secretary James Callaghan and others—were confidential and that no press statement would be issued.

Backing up his forecast of an easing of tensions, he said that he had had informal contacts with backers of Freiho during his stay in Mozambique's largest city, Lourenco Marques, on Friday and Saturday.

During his Mozambique visit, Gen. Costa Gomes urged Freiho to accept the Lisbon junta's proposal for truce negotiations in the spirit of a "brotherly encounter."

Mr. Ortoll returned to the campaign trail today with rallies in eastern France at Bar-le-Duc and Nancy, the Lorraine capital, which has become the political bastion of the Radical party leader Jean-Jacques Serva-Schreiber.

In two new opinion polls released yesterday, one showed the two candidates in a 50-50 tie, while the other gave the finance minister a 51.5-to-48.5 percent lead.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's three-point lead in the poll carried by the newspaper Le Figaro reflected opinion after Friday night's television debate, seen by 30 million French viewers.

U.S. Confronts Hard Choice On Food for Hungry Nations

(Continued from Page 1) to import five million tons or more of food grain, mainly wheat, because of a poor crop and now, in addition, a shortage of fertilizer for the next crop. This would amount to nearly 10 percent of the expected record U.S. wheat crop, although this country would presumably not be the only source of the food.

Mr. Butz, while confident for the year ahead, does not dismiss the problem, particularly in the light of the continued growth of the world population.

Tugs at Heartstrings

"Food tugs at your heartstrings," he said. "I am positive that our body politic is not going to permit starvation any place on earth, no matter what people may think about other aspects of foreign aid."

Any nation can buy U.S. food for dollars at any time. The problem is that some are running out of dollars and other hard

currencies in part because of the jump in the price of the oil they import. About 30 countries with a population of nearly one billion—newly termed the Fourth World—have been identified by the World Bank and others as particularly hard hit by higher prices for oil, food and fertilizer.

Mr. Butz will be a hard bargainer if some of these nations ask for food on what amounts to a giveaway basis. He pointed out that "hunger is relative—if your larder is empty, you cut back some."

He and the Agency for International Development, which administers foreign aid, will also take a close look at how a requesting nation is spending its available dollars.

Mr. Butz also emphasized strongly his view that other wealthy nations, even if they are not themselves food exporters, should share part of the burden through such devices as the world food program of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

Throughout the referendum campaign, the Communist party clearly sought to avoid a confrontation with the church. The Communist leadership has for some time avowedly been trying to strike a deal with the Christian Democrats that would eventually give it a share of power in the national government.

The fact that the Christian Democratic party, Italy's strongest political group, seemed in effect to be allied with the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement is

to import five million tons or more of food grain, mainly wheat, because of a poor crop and now, in addition, a shortage of fertilizer for the next crop. This would amount to nearly 10 percent of the expected record U.S. wheat crop, although this country would presumably not be the only source of the food.

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Associated Press
ROYAL RECEPTION—King Hussein of Jordan bows a greeting to Generalissimo Francisco Franco in Madrid after the king arrived for two days of official talks.

Asked Not to Obstruct Peace Drive**Mozambique Rivals Get Junta Aide's Plea**

(Continued from Page 1)

physical interference by the crowd and drove to the governor's palace. There he attempted to use a loudspeaker to address another crowd of several thousand, but was shouted down.

6 Reported Injured

Five Africans and a white person were reported injured yesterday.

Calm was restored today. The district governor, Guerra Corrojo, published in a local newspaper an appeal for peace in an "extremely grave situation."

Gen. Costa Gomes said at a news conference: "I think that events like yesterday's result from the suppression of public life." He predicted that "soon . . . people will find a point of balance which will allow all to express themselves freely in future elections."

At a briefing for journalists yesterday, military spokesman said that there had been no noticeable change in Freiho tactics since the coup, and that guerrilla activities last week left at least nine dead in Mozambique.

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Unconfirmed reports in Beira last night said that three railroad workers had been injured when a train was blown up by a handmine on the Beira-Tete line yesterday.

Civil Rule Readied

LISBON, May 13 (Reuters)—Gen. Antonio de Spinola, head of the seven-man junta, today was completing the makeup of a civilian provisional government and preparing to take over Wednesday as president, informed sources said.

The civil administration's main tasks would be to arrange for the holding of free elections within a year and to seek an end to colonial wars, the sources said.

Egyptian sources have left no doubt that Mr. Sadat would like an Egyptian-Soviet summit conference this summer. Nothing could please the President more than playing host within a brief time to both Mr. Brezhnev and President Nixon. In spite of all the uncertainties of Watergate, the Egyptians are going ahead with preparations for a Nixon visit in June.

Egypt was the cornerstone of the Soviet presence in the Middle East for nearly two decades. The cornerstone became wobbly when Mr. Sadat expelled 15,000 to 20,000 Soviet military experts, pilots and missile men in July, 1972, and it crumbled with Mr. Kissinger's first visit in November, when Mr. Sadat began to rely on Washington for both peace and reconstruction.

Attention Shifted

As their position weakened in Egypt, the Russians focused their attention on Syria and Iraq. They built up the Syrian armed forces and, after the October war, made up for Syrian losses with more and better weapons. By contrast, Mr. Sadat is still waiting six months later for an answer to a request for arms.

But Syria and Iraq are no compensation for the loss of Egypt, which by virtue of its location, size and population remains the kingpin in the Arab world.

The Soviet presence has always been discreet. Even in the heyday of Soviet influence here, few Egyptians ever saw a uniformed Soviet officer or sailor.

According to a U.S. estimate, there are only about 100 Soviet military experts left in Egypt, including professors at military academies. Syria and Iraq are believed to have many more military advisers, although nowhere near the number they reached in Egypt before July, 1973.

The Russians are still helping Egypt in such major projects as the iron and steel plant in Helwan, an aluminum industry, land reclamation and electrification.

Cairo Rebuffs Qaddafi Note

(Continued from Page 1)

mate source, recently in Tripoli, reports that the move last month by the 11-member command council to relieve Col. Qaddafi of his "ceremonial and administrative duties" was in fact an effort to move him out of the foreign policy sphere.

According to this source, who has good contacts on the council, Maj. Muslafa Kharbush, who is in charge of civilian intelligence, is the leader of the faction that wants improved relations with other Arab countries. Maj. Jalloud, who has been close to Col. Qaddafi, reportedly is taking a middle position and carefully watching the embryonic power struggle.

Col. Qaddafi remains in charge of the army and thus is still the strongest single personality within the regime.

Maj. Jalloud will undertake another major foreign policy initiative tomorrow by beginning top-level talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow. Libya apparently hopes to forge an alliance to try to block Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's peace bid in the Middle East.

Mr. Jalloud telephoned friends in London during the night and said he had been ordered to appear at a police station later in the day. He said that he did not know why he had been summoned.

Despite U.S. Comeback**Russia Still Has Big Mideast Stake**

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, May 13 (UPI)—In spite of the rising tide of American influence in Egypt, the Soviet Union's assets in the Arab world remain large and numerous.

Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's role in the Israeli-Syrian negotiations is regarded as a sign that the Russians intend to protect these assets and to meet the U.S. challenge, but without going so far as to endanger delicate relations with Washington.

Western diplomats are convinced that Mr. Gromyko, who has been dwarfed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger until now, will come into his own again when the Geneva Conference convenes and takes up the fundamental political issues, including the Palestinians, security in the area and final boundaries.

The Russians have endorsed the Arab position on all three issues. The United States, by contrast, may once more find it difficult to exert the kind of pressure on Israel needed to bring about a settlement that the Arabs would accept.

Friendship Treaty

President Anwar Sadat, in his recent attacks on Moscow, was careful to refrain from any hint at renunciation of the Soviet-Egyptian Friendship Treaty of 1971.

The crux of that treaty, as an Egyptian diplomat recently put it, is mutual consideration. He added that it was about two years since Mr. Sadat had met Leonid Brezhnev and that, if there were to be a meeting, it was the Soviet leader's turn to make the journey.

Egyptian sources have left no doubt that Mr. Sadat would like an Egyptian-Soviet summit conference this summer. Nothing could please the President more than playing host within a brief time to both Mr. Brezhnev and President Nixon. In spite of all the uncertainties of Watergate, the Egyptians are going ahead with preparations for a Nixon visit in June.

Golan Heights Fighting

On the Golan Heights front,

military sources said Syrian shelling continued throughout the day.

"It was about average," a source said of the shelling. "I wouldn't say it was any heavier than yesterday."

The military command said two Israeli soldiers were wounded in the artillery exchanges around Mount Hermon. They were the first Israeli casualties reported since Thursday.

Since March 12, when the daily

U.K. Outlines An IRA Plot

(Continued from Page 1) reported IRA documents show that the gunmen planned a "specific and calculated" campaign to stir further sectarian hatred and widespread chaos. He added that the IRA planned a "scorched earth" policy of burning houses and buildings once they were forced to withdraw from seized areas.

"The plan shows a deliberate intention to manipulate the emotions of large sections of the people by inflicting violence and hardship on them in the hope of creating a situation in which the IRA could present themselves as protectors of the Catholic population," Mr. Wilson said.

"In winning the hearts and minds in Northern Ireland," Mr. Wilson added, "the publication of these documents will help to establish what the true facts are."

Some of the documents were made public later this afternoon in Belfast, where senior army spokesman listed some of the targets, including the city's docks, newspaper and television offices, gas supplies and telephone and post office headquarters. "The plans revealed that community committees had already been set up with medical, welfare and public service roles to fill after the operation," an army officer said.

According to one document, the officer said, an early phase would have been to trigger a Protestant reaction to violence by setting off car bombs in Protestant areas. After the Protestants began to strike back, the officer continued, the Provisional wing of the IRA would thus have the "justification for morally defending Catholic areas."

The plan then suggested that the IRA launch attacks on Protestant areas and attempt to key areas for at least a few days.

A document said that "it may be improbable to hold any area for too long" but any area vacated "must be destroyed by fire." Part of the operation also called for attempts to occupy certain British Army posts.

Army officers said the plans revealed no specific date for the start of the operation.

Soviet Police Said To Call In Panov

(Continued from Page 1) LONDON, May 13 (AP)—Russian ballet dancer Valery Panov was called to a police station in Leningrad today. Friends in London said they feared for his safety.

Mr. Panov, 35, the former star of Leningrad's Kirov Ballet, has been hounded by officials for the last two years since he expressed a wish to emigrate to Israel. He was dismissed from the Kirov and refused permission to dance professionally in Russia.

Mr. Panov telephoned friends in London during the night and said he had been ordered to appear at a police station later in the day. He said that he did not know why he had been summoned.

Agreed to decide who aliens must live in the U.S. for five years before being eligible for supplemental Medicare benefits.

billion for both military supplies and economic assistance. Syria is believed to have run up comparable debt for military equipment and technical assistance that includes a big deal being built at Tabuk on the Jordanian

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Words That Can Kill

The gaps in the transcripts which President Nixon supplied to the House Judiciary Committee continue to exercise a strong influence on the minds of many Americans, and they are being filled in with supposition, guess and report. And whether the fillers provided for the gaps are specific expletives, ethnic slurs or allegations of guilt on the part of Mr. Nixon or his aides, they can hardly qualify as evidence of anything except a willingness to think the worst of the Nixon administration.

This is in a sense inevitable. For, given the "raw candor" of what the tapes contained, there is every temptation to leap beyond what was admittedly said to what is admittedly conceded to spectacular conclusions. It does not require that "concerned campaign" to "poison the public mind" which White House counsel Fred Buzhardt believes to be working against his client. The public mind has been conditioned by what is known to accept almost any picture of what is still unknown.

To be sure, as Mr. Buzhardt very correctly pointed out, much of what has been added to the transcripts, whether correct or not (and he denies the ethnic fighting words), is "irrelevant" to the specific issues that might be involved in impeachment, and, in fact, cloud those issues. Arguments over the President's choice of words that have been expurgated from the transcripts tend to

obscure the impact of the words that were published with his consent. And that impact has been literally shattering to Mr. Nixon's political position.

Certainly, not all of the opposition to the President springs from the transcripts, even among the members and leaders of his own party. Conservative Republicans have long been uneasy about his policy of détente in foreign affairs; liberal Republicans unhappy about his stand on domestic issues. Both were worried about their party's fate after Watergate. But there was a certain cold, limited atmosphere of calculation that exuded from the transcripts which consolidated the opposition of Republicans and brought about a drastic change in Mr. Nixon's chances of survival.

This, too, may have little to do with the juridical charges on which an impeachment would be based. But it is a political reality within which those charges would be tried—and which has drawn an increasingly urgent cry from Republicans that the President resign.

Mr. Nixon is still resisting that call, and he still has supporters. But they are dwindling in numbers and in political strength. And he must recognize that whatever "conspiracy" there may be to drive him out of the White House, it is the words that were spoken within the White House that can kill his presidency... his own words.

Recycling Petrodollars

The enormous increase in oil prices and resulting transfer of purchasing power to the oil-exporting nations has confronted the world with "an overall disequilibrium in trade accounts of unprecedented magnitude."

Behind that temperate estimate by H. Johannes Witteveen, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, lies the staggering reality that the balance-of-payments deficits of oil-importing countries this year alone may amount to \$65 billion. The sum is so large that it threatens the world economy with simultaneously contractionary and inflationary forces. For the moment, the forces of inflation are most evident. But if the drain continues, many oil-importing countries will suffer a devastating blow to their real incomes and living standards. The danger affects such developed countries as Italy and Britain, but is greatest for the developing nations of South Asia and Central Africa where massive starvation and death could result.

This world payments problem will not automatically be corrected by an increase in imports by the oil-exporters or by their investment of funds in the deficit countries. The situation is analogous to the critical period after World War II when a devastated world economy was dependent for its reconstruction on a recycling of funds by the United States—which it carried out through the Marshall Plan and other aid and loan programs.

Will the oil-producing states, which created the present payments disequilibrium, now participate in a genuine effort to resolve it? On the face of it, the answer would appear to be "no." Obviously, the simplest method of solving the problem would be a major cut in oil prices. Yet the nature of the cartel and the politics of many of its mem-

bers makes a large enough price rollback unlikely unless there develops a breakdown in the world economy—and an attendant shattering of the oil cartel.

The International Monetary Fund has taken the initiative of persuading the oil-exporting countries to recycle part of their oil money back to the importers via a new "oil facility." According to Mr. Witteveen, Arab and other oil exporters have just "indicated their willingness" to the IMF to lead that facility about \$2.75 billion. But even excluding the developed nations, the developing countries face extra oil deficits of at least \$20 billion in 1974 alone—seven times as much as the oil producers are offering to lend.

It is far from sure that even this modest amount will be forthcoming. The Saudi Arabian oil minister, Sheikh Zaki Yamani, has expressed coolness toward the IMF plan. Since his country had initially offered Mr. Witteveen more than \$1 billion, a Saudi Arabian decision to withdraw could undermine the proposal. Actually, however, the oil-exporting countries have strong reasons of their own to lend under appropriate terms that would give them security and a reasonable rate of return. That is precisely what the IMF hopes to provide.

Given the difficulties and risks of placing their enormous gains in secure foreign loans and investments—and their common stake in the viability of the world monetary system—the oil exporters have a powerful incentive to help make the IMF's "oil facility" succeed. It could help tide over for the next year or so the poorest of the developing nations. In the long run, lending back hundreds of billions of dollars to the deficit countries seems out of the question. The disequilibrium is too great.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Collapsing the Tent

The official record of stark abuse in the exercise of presidential power has brought forth its first concrete legislative response: a bill introduced in the Senate to ban the arbitrary use of a "national security" pretext for invasion of privacy.

Under bipartisan sponsorship, the bill would bar any wiretapping, searches or inspection of records without formal court orders. If such a stricture might seem superfluous in a democracy, the edited transcripts of White House conversations show otherwise.

The "national security tent," as John Ehrlichman called it, provided the convenient shroud for a lengthening list of White House horrors. "I think we could get by on that," said John Dean as the men in the Oval Office fantasized national security excuses to prevent embarrassing disclosures. Repeatedly Mr. Nixon jumped to the idea of invoking national security as an excuse to withhold testimony. Yet, his unguarded

Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, R-Md., has joined by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Mike Mansfield and others in proposing a forthright ban on capricious use of a potent and improperly used, necessary executive power.

Court orders could be obtained under numerous statutory provisions for legitimate national security investigations.

Long after the immediate problems raised by the now evident abuses of presidential power have been cleared up, the need for legal and institutional safeguards against executive caprice will still be felt. Protection of individual rights against encroachment on spurious national security grounds is among the more urgent of the reforms demanded by the nightmare of Watergate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 14, 1899.

PEKING.—The new demand of Russia for the connection of the Manchuria railway directly with Peking has produced as great a sensation as the capture of Port Arthur. It is certain that the English Legation was not advised of this demand. If the Russian scheme refers to a direct line between Shanghai, Kuang and Peking, then British influence will be rivaled and British capital to the extent of £3 million will be endangered.

Fifty Years Ago

May 14, 1924.

HONG KONG.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, first provisional President of the Republic of China, has died as a result of an attack of brain fever. It was in 1911, on the fall of the Manchu Dynasty when China was proclaimed a republic, that he was elected to the post of provisional president. He was the son of a British mission convert, and was graduated as a medical doctor in Hong Kong in 1892. He lived briefly in exile in Honolulu and London.



Jail to the Chief?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Most readers of Washington tee leavers say that the House of Representatives will vote to impeach the President about mid-July, around Bastille Day; the Senate will begin its trial a month later. Toward the end of September, in this scenario, conservative Republicans and Southern Democrats would join to make up that "one plus two" necessary to bring in a verdict that would not convict.

That prospect pleases many. The President would be most severely rebuked, but not driven from office; congressmen running in the fall could point to their votes to throw him out (or, to Nixon supporters, "to give him a fair trial") and the majority of the public, dissatisfied with his head on a plate, would have enjoyed a rhapsodic constitutional show with a happily inconclusive ending.

The trouble with the conventional wisdom is that it is as chancy as drawing for a "gut card" in poker to fill an inside straight. Contrary to the wishful thinking of most of the President's moderate adversaries, and antithetical to the Nixon strategy of sacrificing votes in the House to hold on to votes in the Senate, there is a good chance that impeachment will gather a momentum of its own—one that the President's foes and friends together will not be able to stop.

Given the difficulties and risks of placing their enormous gains in secure foreign loans and investments—and their common stake in the viability of the world monetary system—the oil exporters have a powerful incentive to help make the IMF's "oil facility" succeed. It could help tide over for the next year or so the poorest of the developing nations. In the long run, lending back hundreds of billions of dollars to the deficit countries seems out of the question. The disequilibrium is too great.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

about the consequences to the nation of an imprisoned ex-President, for good reason: fear of arriving at the ultimate destination might cause us to turn off at the first exit. One step at a time, say the impeachers; let justice take its course; it is not helpful for them to admit the possibility that the paths of impeachment lead but to the chink.

Then, of course, would come revisionism: What have we done? That question would quickly change to "What have they done?" In this "Ox-Bow Incident" reaction, the majority who only wanted the President rebuked or censured would blame the politicians for the incarceration of a political opponent.

The representative who voted for impeachment would then be hard put to explain that all that flowed from his vote had nothing to do with him.

Before the grand inquest becomes the grand inquisition, let us stop to think: Are we ready to go all the way? Can we depend on those who now intone "No man is above the law" to turn hypocrite if the House impeaches and the Senate convicts, and to say "Private Citizen Nixon has suffered enough, therefore let us make an exception in his case, or else the people will get angry with us?" Not likely; if and when the time comes, they will prosecute "to the full extent of the law."

Set a Precedent

The nation is not in such present danger of tyranny for us to set a precedent for the legal overthrow of elected leaders, and to open the possibility for their absolute degradation. Does anyone seriously suggest that the Nixon experience of the past year is not enough to deter some future presidents from taking a similar course, that only legal punishment will make the point?

Liberals who have fought Nixon over the years have a special responsibility now to take the long view. To consider all the consequences—including those which seem as remote as impeachment itself did not so long ago—before running the risk of being gripped by the momentum of retribution.

The road we are on is a rumor-greased expressway with fewer exits than we think, and—as Jefferson wrote to Madison—"Impeachment has been an engine of passion than justice."

By Anthony Lewis

they can focus more persuasively on urgent problems by bringing them to the courts.

That trend has inevitably large implications for the Supreme Court, and for judges generally. The Court's willingness to take the momentous issue of segregation made it natural to tackle other great questions. For the Brown case had not, first, I do not believe the Supreme Court will ever have agreed with legislative action. Such issues have helped judge face the current problem of identical power.

None of this remotely justifies anyone in being a Pollyanna about the prospect for race law in this country. The Brown case has become so hard that there are good arguments on all sides.

The "trouble" is that we come now to the disconnect inequality going beyond race distributional justice—evening incomes, or living conditions—into opportunity—in some we cannot expect courts to provide. But awareness of looming difficulty cannot cut out what we all gained, and especially, in a dozen others, too local groups have found that

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The "trouble" is that we come now to the disconnect inequality going beyond race distributional justice—evening incomes

U.S. Policy Hurts Afyon, Turkey**Where Opium Means Making a Decent Living**

By Steven V. Roberts
AFYON, Turkey (UPI)—The small shop was dark and gloomy. Everything in it—the torn couch, the heavy iron press, the apron of the old man—with the gray stubble on his cheeks—was caked with years of dust and sweat and oil.

The man, Sahri Selek, lit a soot-stained log into the press and pushed against it. The primitive machine groaned, and moments later golden liquid flowed from its spout into a small cup.

Mr. Selek was demonstrating how the oil could be used to press the seeds of the opium poppy into oil. Two years ago the government prohibited cultivation of opium after some 80 percent of the heroin used by American addicts came from Turkish poppies.

"Opium Work or Death," said one. Now there are no poppies, and there is no work for Mr. Selek, 60, who said: "I am 60 years old. I have been doing this job for 40 years. How can anybody make me change my job? Since the ban, I have had to sell everything in my house."

"If we cannot have our old

jobs back," a younger man interrupted, "they can just put us on the galloway and kick out the chair. We are dead."

In April, the new government in Ankara allowed the planting of an opium-seed crop on state farms; commercial cultivation could begin by fall. Economic hardship is one of the main reasons offered by Turkey, which has asked for a U.S. re-examination of the agreement providing for an opium ban here.

The United States has given \$36 million to Turkey—\$15 million for compensation to farmers and the rest for long-term projects to rebuild the economies of poppy-growing districts.

Some money has been paid to the farmers, but the oil presses, estimated at more than \$300 in Afyon alone, say they have not received anything. And the development projects never got going.

American experts interviewed in Ankara, noting that farmers all over the world complain about their lot, said that opium poppies were never a profitable crop here. The real reason for lifting the ban... they contended, was not economic but political: the desire to stand up to the United States.

Tradition of Centuries

That may be true, but for centuries opium has been the core of life for this ancient place three hours' driving time from Ankara across the bleak Anatolian steppes. Even its name, Afyon, means "opium" in Turkish.

To be sure, change is coming to Afyon, a growing provincial capital of about 50,000. White smoke spews from a brewery and a cement plant at the edge of town, and there was even regular air service until the energy crisis caused cutbacks.

As for the opium poppy, its uses are many. The seeds go into edible oil and into bread. In the spring, the young poppy leaves are eaten in salad, the stalks serve as fuel and fodder. The seeds also yield gum opium—heroin is derived from it—that is sold to pharmaceutical concerns.

Some U.S. officials and American pharmaceutical firms have said that a domestic opium crop is needed for U.S. medical needs, and it was reported in Washington last week that the administration is considering a plan to grow opium inside two heavily guarded installations. The crop would yield 180 tons, slightly more than half the annual medical consumption of opium in the United States. The plan would be pressed, however, only if Turkey decided to continue its ban on opium-growing.

Questions of Smuggling

A big question in Turkey is whether smuggling can be controlled. American officials doubt it. The local police, well stocked with surplus U.S. Army rifles, say they can do it. But smugglers are as inevitable in this part of the world as springtime.

"We cannot deny that certain people would like to make a lot of money in a little time," a police officer said. "A farmer tells the government he will plant 100 acres and he plants 120, and if he can manage it, he gets rich. If not, he is a soner."

The leaders of Afyon want to resume planting of almost any crop. A member of the town council said recently: "Controls will be strict, but we are not responsible—we are not policemen—for the illegal actions of American youth. We used to like them, but after this opium-banning, all our problems come from the Americans."

Rebels Maintain Pressure on Four Cambodian Posts

PHNOM PENH, May 13 (UPI)—Khmer Rouge insurgents kept up pressure today against four government centers, including Kompong Som, Cambodia's chief seaport.

Other insurgent attacks were reported at Kompong Thom, 90 miles north of Phnom Penh, and the besieged Longvek camp, 25 miles north of the capital, while government air forces struck at Khmer Rouge positions around Prey Veng, a provincial capital 50 miles east of Phnom Penh.

The Cambodian command reported another battle in the Toek Sam region, 12 miles east of Kompong Som and two miles from the city's airport. The command made no mention of casualties, but delayed reports from Kompong Som said that more than 300 government soldiers and civilians have been killed or reported missing in battles during the last week along the approaches to the city.

Kompong Som, a city of 100,000, is 147 miles southwest of Phnom Penh and has been under insurgent threat for nearly two weeks.

The flow of supplies through the port to Phnom Penh has been curtailed considerably because the Khmer Rouge, since July, have blocked Highway 4, the road between Kompong Som and the capital. Two weeks ago, the insurgents began a drive down the highway, forcing government forces from nine outposts and seizing more than 30 miles of the road.

The Social Democrats are reportedly trying to take the Interior Ministry away from their coalition partners. Mr. Schmidt, in an interview before his sudden rise to the threshold of the

Furtseva Out As a Nominee For Soviet

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, May 13 (NYT)—Yelena Furtseva, the minister of culture and politically the most prominent woman in the Soviet Union, has apparently been passed over for reappointment to the Supreme Soviet in the current elections.

Western diplomats believe that if it proved true that Mrs. Furtseva has been dropped after serving for 20 years as a deputy, it could signal an impending demotion from the cabinet.

Several times, including earlier this spring, there were rumors in Moscow that Mrs. Furtseva, a former protégée of the late Premier Nikita Khrushchev, would be replaced as minister of culture. Nothing happened, however.

Rose to Top

As a member of the Communist party's ruling Presidium, now called the Politburo, Mrs. Furtseva remains a member of the Central Committee of the Communist party. Its membership normally changes only at party congresses every five years. The next congress is due in 1976.

On May 9, Sovetskaya Moldavia, the Moldavian Communist party newspaper, published an electoral list showing Ivan Voloshin, commander of the Odessa Military District, as the nominee from Tiraspol District No. 726. Under the Soviet system, candidates do not have to reside in districts they represent. Such a district has only one candidate, nomination is equivalent to election. Candidates are selected by the Communist party nationally and locally.

Some candidates are sometimes shifted from one district to another in successive elections. But Mrs. Furtseva's name has not shown up as a nominee of another district.

Si Allal el-Fassi Dies; Leader of Moroccan Party

RABAT, May 13 (UPI)—French journalists charged in a report published here today that government pressure and control had led to censorship and lack of preparation in the news services of the state-run radio and television system, ORTF.

The report, called "ORTF,"

was written by leaders of the National Union of Journalists.

600 of the 1,300 journalists employed by ORTF belong to the union.

A spokesman for the union said:

"Self-censorship, pressures and

censorship have led to the creation of a certain atmosphere which is harmful for objective news reporting."

The report cited several cases of alleged censorship. One was the omission of a statement critical of the government in a report on a train disaster.

The report also said that, when it became known that the late President Georges Pompidou was seriously ill, a journalist was told

that a film obituary could not

be prepared because it would have been interpreted as a "political act."

Eleanor Tenant

LA JOLLA, Calif., May 13 (AP)—

Eleanor Tenant, 79, who coached top tennis players including Maureen Connolly, has died.

Miss Tenant helped Bobby Riggs get his start. Her coaching led to Miss Connolly's becoming

at 17, one of the youngest players ever to win a Wimbledon title.



STRETCHING THE RULES—Sgt. Arnulf Kraus of the West German Army shows off his pet 13-foot-long python in the Munster barracks. He has been given permission to keep his pets—which also include a boa constrictor and an alligator—at the camp.

Bickering Over Brandt's Fall Perils Talks on New Cabinet

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, May 13 (NYT)—Helmut Schmidt, who is expected to be elected chancellor of West Germany Thursday, continued intensive negotiations with his Social Democratic party's coalition partners, the Free Democrats, tonight on his cabinet.

Bitter resentments and bickering among the parties over Willy Brandt's resignation in a spy scandal last week have cast a shadow of uncertainty over the talks and over the long-scheduled presidential election, which is set for Wednesday.

Walter Scheel, the government candidate, has been acting chancellor since Mr. Brandt quit last Monday night and is still expected to be elected president. But his likely successor as foreign minister and head of the Free Democratic party, Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, has been blamed by some Social Democrats for trying to evade responsibility in the spy affair. The coalition leaders fear a revolt at the special electoral college meeting that will elect a president.

The Social Democrats are reportedly trying to take the Interior Ministry away from their coalition partners. Mr. Schmidt, in an interview before his sudden rise to the threshold of the

chancellery, said that he would argue that the Free Democrats should give up one ministerial post if Mr. Scheel won the presidency, which is now held by the Social Democrats.

But high-ranking federal party members were reported to have visited this evening that the Free Democrats retain the important Interior Ministry.

Mr. Brandt, like other members of his party, called today for solidarity within the coalition.

"No one should give up opponents soft spots to attack me here," he wrote in a letter sent to all members of the party yesterday.

The letter referred again to allegations that Mr. Brandt had affairs of relations with women and that his former aids East German agent Günter Guillaume knew about them.

"I am no saint," Mr. Brandt wrote, "and I never pretend to be free from human weakness. But I will not let myself be pulled down by these disgraceful methods—that certain of my opponents—not for the first time—would like to use to finish me off."

But he declined in his letter to go into recent public speeches to go into further detail.

In an interview published in the Munich daily *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* on Saturday, Mr. Brandt was quoted as saying: "I have nothing to be ashamed of, that would certainly annoy my wife."

Short Vacation

The Social Democrats announced today that the former chancellor would make a short stay at his vacation home in Norway with his wife, Rut, after the presidential ballot. Wednesday. Later, the party announcement said, he would campaign with his two deputy party chancellors, Mr. Schmidt and Helmut Kiehn, and the Social Democrat's leader in parliament, Herbert Wehner, in Lower Saxony before the state legislative elections there June 16.

Mr. Wehner was accused, during the weekend, in articles in the current edition of *Der Spiegel* magazine and in the forthcoming edition of *Stern*, of going out of his way to find out about these stories about Mr. Brandt and other women, confronting him with them and urging him to resign.

Mr. Wehner, in a statement issued today, said that this was "pure invention." What he had told Mr. Brandt in a private talk on May 4 was that he would stand by him whatever he decided to do, he said.

Strike Resumed At Rome Paper

ROME, May 13 (Reuters)—Journalists on Rome's leading newspaper, *Il Messaggero*, resumed a strike today after a two-day break to publish in support of divorce in the referendum held yesterday and today on the question.

They said in a front-page statement they did not know how long the strike would continue. The stoppage was called last week to protest the paper's reported purchase by rightist interests.

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the Moldavian Communist party newspaper, published an electoral list showing Ivan Voloshin, commander of the Odessa Military District, as the nominee from Tiraspol District No. 726.

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Miss Tenant helped Bobby Riggs get his start. Her coaching led to Miss Connolly's becoming

at 17, one of the youngest players ever to win a Wimbledon title.

Quake Rocks Skopje

SKOPJE, May 13 (Reuters)—A strong earthquake hit the southern Yugoslav city of Skopje last night but no casualties or damage were reported.

There were several slight injuries when people, in panic, broke windows to escape from their homes, a medical official said. In 1963, an earthquake nearly destroyed the city and killed more than 1,000 persons.

Chou Absences Stir Political Speculation

By H.D.K. GREENBERG

HONG KONG, May 13 (UPI)—Premier Li Hsien-nan, Foreign Minister and Vice-Premier Li Shao-chi are absent from the Chinese government.

The fact that they are absent is attributed to a change in personnel, the Chinese Foreign Ministry says.

Todays' *China Daily* reports that Mr. Chou En-lai, 75, has been promoted to the rank of vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Consultative Conference.

When Mr. Chou was promoted to

the rank of vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Consultative Conference.

When Mr. Chou visited with

Mr. Mao Saturday, another vice-premier accompanied him.

Mr. Chou might well feel the

need to share some of these state responsibilities regardless of political pressures, but the current mass campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius appears more

and more to contain a serious challenge to his policies. The shattered party which Mr. Chou worked so hard to rebuild after the Cultural Revolution once again shows signs of severe disunity and stress.

One view popular in Washington for a while was that there was no serious political threat to Mr. Chou and that the campaign simply showed that he was more in strength against the Chinese.

It is a convincing view,

given Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's personal and diplomatic investment in Mr. Chou.

Left vs. Moderates

But as the campaign rolled on,

the evidence mounted on

the left, and perhaps Mr. Mao's wife, Ching Chieh, were using the

campaign to enhance their position and that Mr. Chou and his moderate faction were finding it difficult to contain them.

Just as Western China watchers pore through the Chinese press to glean the slightest hints of change, so China's America-watchers may well have taken a recent column by James Reston in *The New York Times* as indicative of a change of attitude in Washington.

Mr. Reston, widely regarded abroad as America's most influential political columnist, wrote last month that, although Mr. Chou remained premier, he

was no longer in favor through Mr. Chou.

But Mr. Chou has a strong

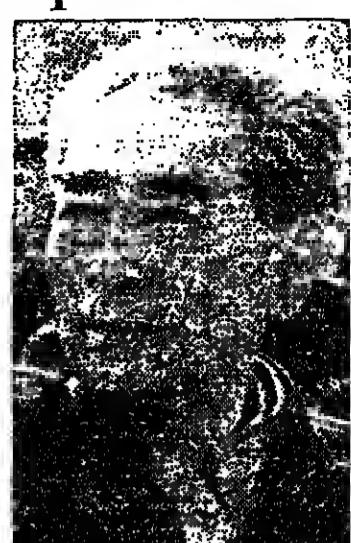
survival instinct. He has tried

to keep things together by joining

Mr. Mao's political movements in tune to avoid being overwhelmed. At the same time,

he may feel dangerously exposed as the No. 2 man, remembering

the fate of his predecessors, Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, both of whom were purged.



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Perils of Discussing C. Endivia

ENDIVIA is a salad plant so thoroughly entangled with chicory in popular and even scientific nomenclature that it is advisable to stipulate that this article deals not with *Cichorium intybus* (chicory) but with *Cichorium endivia*—or will attempt to do so in spite of the traps which beset this subject, since many of the reference books which deal with it are so hopelessly confused that it is difficult, when consulting them, to determine which they are talking about.

Endive (*C. endivia*) is called chicory in France (*chicorée*).

Census Is Taken Of U.S. Citizens Living in France

PARIS (UPI)—A census of Americans in France is now being taken by the Association of Americans Resident Overseas, a Paris-based group founded in 1973 to secure certain rights at present denied to many Americans because they are living overseas.

Specifically, AARO hopes to obtain the vote in 1976 for many Americans who were denied the vote in the last presidential election; to get Medicare benefits for Americans overseas; to assure revision of what it regards as restrictive clauses in citizenship laws, and to see that existing tax laws on overseas earnings are maintained.

It is hoped that the census, although limited to Americans residing in France, will extend and protect the rights of all Americans abroad. The one-page census form asks for facts on marital and family status, occupation (but not income), length of residence abroad, and success in getting the vote in 1972.

Replies will be confidential and the forms destroyed after tabulation. Reports of results will be sent to appropriate congressional committees in the hope that Americans abroad will have the same rights as Americans at home. Those wishing to receive census forms should write to: AARO, 9 Avenue Franklin Roosevelt, 75008 Paris.

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United Press International

Moscow's Ovation for Mstislav Rostropovich

Cellist Mstislav Rostropovich acknowledges a 17-minute ovation at Tchaikovsky Conservatory in Moscow where he conducted his last concert, according to United Press International, before leaving Soviet Union during the weekend for two years.

Two Main Groups
Whatever its name, and whatever confusion may be caused by the fact that some of these names are in some places used interchangeably for varieties of *C. intybus* and *C. endivia*, the one we are dealing with here is not the tightly wrapped spindle-shaped bundle of leaves probably most accurately described as chicory, but a rather straggly-leaved plant whose several varieties are divided into two main groups—*C. endivia var. crispa*, with narrow finely divided curly leaves, the French *chicorée frisée*; the British early endive, the American curly endive or chicory, the German *Kraut Endivier*; and *C. endivia var. latifolium*, with broad, fleshy, less curly leaves, which is called escarole in several languages, and also *batavia* in French.

The endive is a native of Egypt, which accounts for the name. "Endive" comes from the medieval Latin *endivis*, which comes from the Byzantine Greek *endivis*.

In Cultivation
C. endivia has been cultivated in France since the end of the 13th century, in England since the 16th and is also grown in America. The broad-leaved Bavarian types are used not only in salads, but also for cooking, braised, sauted in butter, au gratin or in various other fashions. The narrow-leaved curly varieties serve almost exclusively for salads; both are particularly welcome for this purpose since they continue to be available long after most other salad greens are out of season. They are thus most popular in autumn and winter, though there are many sub-varieties which mature at different times, so that in the climate of the European countries which are its chief producers fresh endive is at hand from spring until nearly the end of winter.

Endive has tonic, appetite-provoking, diuretic and laxative properties, but very little nutritive value; that is, it generates few calories and can thus be included in reducing diets. Like all salad greens, it contains a beneficial dosage of vitamins, particularly Vitamin C, and of mineral salts, especially iron and potassium. Because of the potassium and its cellulose content, endive is especially unfavorable for dyspeptics when it is served,

as it frequently is, in a salad which has been seasoned with bits of bread rubbed with raw garlic. Gastronomically, this type of salad almost cries aloud for garlic-imregnated croutons, but medically raw garlic increases the indigestibility of raw endive. Modern medicine agrees with ancient medicine that endive is a useful stimulant for the liver.

As is the case for almost any plant which has the slightest stimulating qualities, endive is popularly believed in some areas to have aphrodisiac virtues; it is used by German girls as a love charm.

If you buy or pick endive some time before you intend to eat it, keep it in a dry place. It sopps up moisture, and can become soggy in damp surroundings. For the same reason it should be washed in as little water as possible and cooked with a minimum of liquid, unless you want a tasteless, watery result.

Beauticians maintain that if you steep a pinch of endive and another of celandine in a quart of spring water and wash your face with it morning and evening you will escape wrinkles.

© 1974 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary".

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Ariane Mnouchkine's troupe, the Théâtre du Soleil, has been eminently successful in drawing big crowds to the Cartoucherie in the Paris suburb of Vincennes and winning critical acclaim in France and abroad with plays like "1789" and "1782". The troupe of 35 (all get the same salary) receives modest help from the Ministry of Cultural Affairs (\$10,000 this year). As a consequence, there is always a deficit. To help meet costs of a new production, over 100 painters, sculptors, engravers, writers and photographers have donated works which will be sold for the benefit of the Théâtre du Soleil at the Galerie Delphine, 13

Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6, from May 14 to 18. Alexander Calder, Henri Carter-Bresson, André François, Jacques Prévert, Sam Szafran, Dorothy Tanning, Max Ernst, Polon, Zao Wou-Ki, Piotr Kowalski, and Niki de Saint Phalle are among those who have contributed.

40 Seized at U.S. Festival
ATHENS, Ohio, May 13 (AP)—About 40 youths were arrested as a result of rock and bottle-throwing clashes with police during a weekend folk festival in this southern Ohio university city, police said yesterday. Twenty youths were treated at a local hospital for injuries.

European Galleries

Rome

De Pisis, Studio 2, 55 Via della Penna, Rome, to May 28.

Philippo de Pisis (1896-1956), the Italian post-impressionist, is not so well known abroad as he should be. "They insist on calling me a painter," he once said, "but I am really a poet." With flicks of his brush, he could catch the most succulent quality of petal, fruit, flesh or even weather with lyrical immediacy and marvelous spontaneity.

In this exhibition are a series of drawings and washes never shown in public before. Often they are accompanied by manuscripts of poems. It is an intimate record of nude young men, even more intensely personal than De Pisis's other work. For once the sex object is not female but male. De Pisis made no bones about his predictions. The small works are heltersweet tales of disarming frankness. Such brilliant characterization, tenderness and open emotion are rare in art today.

Mario Cresci, Ralph Gibson, Kenneth Josephson, Seconda Scala, 47 Via di Torre, Rome, to June 1.

There can be such a magic quality to drawing that in a moment of fascination one may wonder why artists ever trouble to paint in oil. Perhaps it is the disproportionate ability to set space and movement flowing from the tip of a pencil that appears so striking. The present exhibition includes some 120 works, all by artists with at least one foot in the 17th century. It is interesting to see how a line can be either a shortcut or something essential or a rhetorical convolution and how, in the latter case, it prevents one from penetrating into the scene. Jan Brueghel the Elder, Rembrandt, Rubens and many artists of lesser fame are represented.

Barbara Chase-Riboud, Jacques Poli, Alexandre Delay, Annette Messager, Arto-3, Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, to June 2.

American sculptor Barbara Chase-Riboud makes handsome works of metal and fiber that have a dark intensity and a real monumental quality about them. Jacqueline Poll paints large canvases representing enormous magnified drill bits, so magnified, in fact, that they become a pretext for formal studies. Delay lays translucent Japanese vellum over a photograph of, say, a nude figure, and highlights and comments upon it in pencil. Annette Messager collects, on photos of young beauties she adds wrinkles, on photos of babies she crosses out the eyes, she collects melodramatic illustrations from Italian popular magazines, pictures of handsome men etc. etc.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1974

FINANCE

Page 7

VW Has Profit Setback First Quarter of '74

press conference that dividends will be omitted this year if losses continue.

Mr. Leiding added that he stands by his statement of last month that Volkswagen will suffer a loss for the whole of this year.

Prices increased

The company also announced that because of rising costs it has increased recommended domestic prices by an average of 6 percent, effective immediately. Prices of the company's Audi-NSU Auto Union subsidiary have been raised an average of 5.1 percent, VW said.

VW and Audi NSU last raised their prices by about 6 percent in March, citing increasing costs. The latest action brought a statement from the Federal Cartel Office that it has invited company representatives to a hearing on May 24 concerning the price increase.

The office said it suspects VW of misusing a market-dominating position.

Volkswagen said its group net profit last year was 211 million deutsche marks, up from 20.5 million DM in 1972. The loss in the first quarter totaled 86 million DM compared with a profit of 28 million DM in the 1973 first quarter.

Group turnover last year rose to 15,933 billion DM from 15,966 billion DM in 1972, with domestic sales showing a value increase of 6.5 percent and foreign sales a rise of 6 percent. Group production totaled 2.84 million units, up from 2.19 million.

In the first quarter group turnover rose 1 percent over the same 1973 period, to 4,448 billion DM. World group sales fell 21 percent to 476,000 units, although the group's share of the reduced domestic market rose to 30 percent from 27 percent.

Group sales in the United States fell 26 percent, and chairman Leiding told the press conference that the company will sooner or later have to produce cars in the United States to eliminate currency and transportation problems.

He said the supervisory board will discuss the matter after the summer closure.

Siemens Cancels Bond Deal

MUNICH, May 13 (IHT)—Algeria canceled its efforts to raise \$100 million through a Eurobond issue reported today.

Sources say the issue will be oversubscribed due to demand from the Middle East.

However, the Algerian Ministry has refused to let Banque Extérieure d'Algérie authorization to conclude the deal.

The sources report the bank has arranged to borrow money more cheaply, a direct loan from an presumably Arab government.

Kuwait, Libya and Saudi are said to have already "sizeable" sums at fixed rates for periods up to 15 years.

A 12-year Eurobond was issued a coupon of 8 percent interest and principal paid in three Arab states—Kuwait, Libya and United Arab Emirates.

Price Index**In U.K. Surges****28% Over Year**

LONDON, May 13 (AP-DJ)—

U.K. wholesale prices forged upward in April, but the manufacturing industry's raw material and fuel costs showed little change last month from the previous month.

The wholesale price index for manufactured goods was 147.2, up 3.25 percent from March and up 28.4 percent from April, 1973. The Department of Industry reported today. The index has a base of 100 for 1970.

The price index for raw materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry was 209.1 in April, up a scant 0.1 percent from 208.8 in March.

Italian Cost of Living Rises 15.6% in Year

ROME, May 13 (AP-DJ)—Italy's wage escalator rose 10 points Saturday, in a postwar record which means pay raises from 3,720 to 9,480 lire (\$9.315) each month for Italian employees.

For employers, it means an additional cost of at least 500 billion lire starting this month.

In announcing the new escalator points, the government said the cost of living increased 15.6 percent in the past 12 months. The first quarter of 1974 accounted for more than seven percentage points.

The cost of living appeared to cool off in April when it rose 1.2 percent over March. It had been higher in the three previous months, reaching a record of 2.9 percent in March.

Swiss Banks Quitting Eurodollar Market

By Neil McInnes

ZURICH, May 13 (AP-DJ)—Over the past six weeks, Swiss banks have been steadily moving short-term funds out of the Eurodollar market.

Instead, the banks have been buying Treasury bills, certificates of deposit and commercial paper in national money markets.

Since there is a shortage of such short-term instruments in Europe, some of their money has been transferred to New York. The switch has given rise to reports that the Swiss feared the British government might move to control the Eurodollar market. The true explanation is simpler and more ominous.

Seeking Security

"We are looking for markets where there is a lender of last resort," says one Zurich banker, who admits that of late he has put money in New York, Frankfurt, Amsterdam and, of course, Zurich.

"If something suddenly went wrong in the Eurodollar market, there is no central authority to bail you out. The risk of that happening today is greater than at any time in the past, so we are taking precautions."

This has nothing to do with distrust of London. Quite the contrary, some of the money we are taking out of Eurodollars is being lent to top British banks. After all, in the sterling market there is a lender of last resort—the Bank of England.

Swiss banks are a major force in the Eurodollar market. Because they have

virtually no money market in their own country, they must put the huge funds they receive to work abroad. For that purpose, they have long used the tax-free international market.

The Swiss banks have seldom been as liquid as they are today. Distribution of stocks and bonds, they are holding up to 50 percent of clients' portfolios in cash and short-term assets. So the amount available for transfer is considerable.

Bankers Get Cagey

Asked whether they would postpone payment of a major U.S. bank suspending payments in London but not in New York, Swiss bankers get cagey. "Look, I do not say anything that will happen—only that it might," says the chief executive of one of the largest banks.

"Of course, if they saw trouble coming, the central banks would do everything in their power to save the Eurodollar market. They'd have to, it's so big. But if trouble came without notice, then I can imagine just imagine—a six-day moratorium in the Eurodollar market."

"By then, the damage would be done. So I'm not afraid of a classic liquidity crisis. That could be handled. I'm afraid of a sudden crash in a market that no one is ultimately responsible for."

Few Arab Dollars

It might seem odd to begin having doubts about the Eurodollar market just when billions of dollars of Arab oil revenues are supposedly pouring into it. Swiss bankers, however, report that they have seen few signs of such "recycling" of petrodollars.

The big Arab money, they point out, is

government-owned and it is being stored through central banks. For instance, stable funds from the Persian Gulf are going via the Bank of England into sterling securities with a guarantee against exchange loss. Moreover, when it comes to buy Eurodollars the Arabs are showing the same preference as other investors for strictly short-term holdings.

That is just what is going in the Eurodollar market as its plateaued structure. Funds are only a short-term store, whereas European governments have medium and long-term loans of billions of dollars to pay their oil bill. So they get them from banks located near the Eurodollar credits even in major cities.

That amounts to borrowing short and lending long, yet it is not this practice that Swiss bankers worry. They argue that, short of major political crises, big debtors such as Italy, France and Britain will have no trouble renewing credit in the Eurodollar market, even when their debts pile up to tens of billions.

The dangers, they say, stem rather from the prospect that some time in the months ahead there will be a sharp break in certain commodity prices and a sudden change in currency parities.

Investors or banks which have not entered their foreign exchange positions or have not kept a proper relation between the life of their assets and liabilities might suddenly find themselves stuck. In view of the worldwide credit buildup and the deterioration of the quality of debts, the system could then stand before central banks had time to intervene.

Atkins said that the market for floating fractions out there were narrowly irregular.

However, IBM Corp. fell 1 3/8 to 15 7/8. It said it had made a tender offer for up to 300,000 of its common shares at \$16 a share.

Citicorp Service lost 1 1/1 to 41 3/4 among the oil.

Boeing rose 1 3/8 to 16 in the aerospace group. It has had a series of some favorable comment in a Reuters report.

Corning Glass fell 1 1/8 to 27 1/8.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 1 1/2 to 2630.

Cook Industries dropped 1 1/2 to 31 1/4, while Hudson Oil & Minerals lost 1 3/8 to 48 1/2.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter fell by 10 to close at 81.01.

Fed Pledges to Support N.Y. Bank Hit by Loss

NEW YORK May 13 (NYT)—Franklin National Bank, the nation's 20th-largest commercial bank, received a pledge of financial support from the Federal Reserve System yesterday after announcing plans to cut its quarterly dividend and disclose losses of \$14 million and a possible additional \$25 million in its foreign currency trading since March 31.

Mr. Gleason also said the bank had been informed by the SEC that it was "looking into reports" that "approximately 9,500 shares of Franklin stock were purchased by approximately 65 of the bank's 2,700 employees last Thursday and Friday."

Stock Plummeted

The company's common stock plummeted in over-the-counter dealings on Friday to a low of \$3 1/4 bid in active trading—24,800 shares—for a loss of 1 1/4 of a point. Late last month the stock was quoted at 15 3/4 bid. The bank's preferred stock fell 9 points on Friday to a low of 10 bid.

George Mitchell vice-chairman of the Fed's board of governors, made clear in his statement that the borrowing window would be wide open to Franklin National Bank to help overcome any unusual liquidity pressure it may experience.

Mr. Mitchell said that the Fed had been "assured" by the controller of the Currency that the Franklin National Bank is a solvent institution.

The boards voted that Mr. Gleason should assume the presidency on a temporary basis.

Michele Sindona, an Italian financier who now owns about 21 percent of Franklin's voting stock—the company has 4.6 million shares of common stock outstanding as well as 221,000 shares of a \$245 dividend cumulative convertible preferred stock—assured Mr. Gleason that he would purchase any stock not subscribed to by shareholders when the offerings are made.

The board of the corporation also voted to proceed with two subscription offerings to its shareholders for a total of \$30 million.

Employee Blamed

The bank attributed its losses to an employee in its foreign exchange department and operating the beyond his authority and without the bank's knowledge."

The "appropriate authorities" as well as the bank's insurance company have been notified and the bank, according to Mr. Gleason's statement, believes that its insurance will provide coverage for a substantial portion of the loss.

In order to permit the news to be adequately disseminated and to help improve its capital position,

Bank Stands By Loan

NEW YORK, May 13 (Reuters)—Gabriel Haage, chairman of Manufacturers Hanover Trust said today that the bank "doesn't contemplate" calling its \$30-million three-year loan to Franklin National.

Manufacturers Hanover made the loan to Franklin recently to help improve its capital position.

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| 1/14 4/24 Abbc Lb 1.37 | 16 | 26 | 57 | 53 | 9 | 15 | 50 | — | — | 1/14 4/24 Archan Dts | 9 | 15 | 16 | 15 | — | 13 | 10 | 10 | — | 1/14 4/24 BunkerW | 70 | 5 | 34 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 1/14 4/24 CalGas | 1.16 | 5 | 19 | 157 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 7 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 6/14 4/24 ACF Ind 2.40 | 10 | 45 | 43 | 46 | 40 | — | 74 | — | — | 1/14 4/24 Arctic Enr | 7 | 2 | 24 | 3 | — | 1/14 4/24 BunkerW | 40 | 6 | 23 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1/14 4/24 AcmeChem 1 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | — | 113 | — | — | 1/14 4/24 Arctic Enr | 5 | 4 | 14 | 3 | — | 1/14 4/24 BunkerW | 40 | 6 | 23 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1/14 4/24 AdmE 1.26 | 5 | 35 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 11 | — | — | 1/14 4/24 Arctic Enr | 5 | 4 | 14 | 3 | — | 1/14 4/24 BunkerW | 40 | 6 | 23 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5/14 4/24 Admills 2.9 | 23 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | — | 35 | — | — | 1/14 4/24 Arctic Enr | 5 | 4 | 14 | 3 | — | 1/14 4/24 BunkerW | 40 | 6 | 23 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1/14 4/24 Advans 1.26 | 10 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 6 | — | 63 | 63 | 63 | — | 1/14 4/24 Arctic Enr | 5 | 4 | 14 | 3 | — | 1/14 4/24 BunkerW | 40 | 6 | 23 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2/14 4/24 Aeromar 1.26 | 6 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | — | 37 | — | — | 1/14 4/24 Arctic Enr | 5 | 4 | 14 | 3 | — | 1/14 4/24 BunkerW | 40 | 6 | 23 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2/14 4/24 Aeromar 1.26 | 6 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | — | 37 | — | — | 1/14 4/24 Arctic Enr | 5 | 4 | 14 | 3 | — | 1/14 4/24 BunkerW | 40 | 6 | 23 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2/14 4/24 Aeromar 1.26 | 6 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | — | 37 | — | — | 1/14 4/24 Arctic Enr | 5 | 4 | 14 | 3 | — | 1/14 4/24 BunkerW | 40 | 6 | 23 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2/14 4/24 Aeromar 1.26 | 6 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | — | 37 | — | — | 1/14 4/24 Arctic Enr | 5 | 4 | 14 | 3 | — | 1/14 4/24 BunkerW | 40 | 6 | 23 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2/14 4/24 Aeromar 1.26 | 6 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | — | 37 | — | — | 1/14 4/24 Arctic Enr | 5 | 4 | 14 | 3 | — | 1/14 4/24 BunkerW | 40 | 6 | 23 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2/14 4/24 Aeromar 1.26 | 6 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | — | 37 | — | — | 1/14 4/24 Arctic Enr | 5 | 4 | 14 | 3 | — | 1/14 4/24 BunkerW | 40 | 6 | 23 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2/14 4/24 Aeromar 1.26 | 6 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | — | 37 | — | — | 1/14 4/24 Arctic Enr | 5 | 4 | 14 | 3 | — | 1/14 4/24 BunkerW | 40 | 6 | 23 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2/14 4/24 Aeromar 1.26 | 6 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | — | 37 | — | — | 1/14 4/24 Arctic Enr | 5 | 4 | 14 | 3 | — | 1/14 4/24 BunkerW | 40 | 6 | 23 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2/14 4/24 Aeromar 1.26 | 6 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | — | 37 | — | — | 1/14 4/24 Arctic Enr | 5 | 4 | 14 | 3 | — | 1/14 4/24 BunkerW | 40 | 6 | 23 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 2/14 4/24 Aeromar 1.26 | 6 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | — | 37 | — | — | 1/14 4/24 Arctic Enr | 5 | 4 | 14 | 3 | — | 1/14 4/24 BunkerW | 40 | 6 | 23 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2/14 4/24 Aeromar 1.26 | 6 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | — | 37 | — | — | 1/14 4/24 Arctic Enr | 5 | 4 | 14 | 3 | — | 1/14 4/24 BunkerW | 40 | 6 | 23 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 1/14 4/24 Flirkot | 1.16 | 5 | 2 | 4</td | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

American Stock Exchange Trading

| High | Low | Stocks and Div In S | P/E | Shs. | 100s. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
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| 171 | 171 | 87 AAF Co | 107 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 7 | -1 |
| 7 | 7 | 54 Abbott Lab | 4 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | -1 |
| 21 | 21 | 12 Aberdeen Tel | 21 | 5 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 23 | -1 |
| 21 | 21 | 13 Acme Ham | 4 | 4 | 27 | 25 | 23 | 23 | -1 |
| 47 | 47 | 14 Action Ind | 3 | 14 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 21 | -1 |
| 12 | 12 | 15 ADIM Indust | 3 | 13 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | -1 |
| 12 | 12 | 16 AdopeOil G | 12 | 17 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | -1 |
| 29 | 29 | 17 A&E Pls | 4 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | +1 |
| 47 | 47 | 18 Aeroflex | 17 | 17 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | -1 |
| 47 | 47 | 19 AeroFip | 15 | 3 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 25 | -1 |
| 47 | 47 | 20 AlliCap | 111 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | -1 |
| 87 | 87 | 21 AlliCap | 111 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | -1 |
| 27 | 27 | 22 AlliCap | 111 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | -1 |
| 12 | 12 | 23 AlliCap | 111 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | -1 |
| 11 | 11 | 24 AlliCap | 111 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | -1 |
| 6 | 6 | 25 AlliCap | 111 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | -1 |
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| 11 | 11 | 27 AlliCap | 111 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | -1 |
| 11 | 11 | 28 AlliCap | 111 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | -1 |
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| 11 | 11 | 45 AlliCap | 111 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | -1 |
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CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

- 1 L.B.J. son-in-law
- 5 Bristle, Prank
- 9 Mother of Pollux
- 13 Novelist
- 14 One of "line" meo of 1760's
- 15 Grandparental
- 16 Lubbers
- 17 Prefix for lock or view
- 18 Distant: Prefix
- 19 Encees'
- 20 mouthpieces
- 21 Abstruse
- 23 Alley unit
- 25 Vivacious
- 26 Take shack
- 27 — Women
- 30 Depot: Abb.
- 31 On the glacial side
- 33 Icicle
- 34 Fleeces
- 35 Reserve, in Rouen
- 36 In the — (fashionable)
- 38 Loosened
- 41 Sea birds
- 43 Chemical suffix
- 44 Hypnosis name
- 46 Man's name in Nantes
- 48 Bulrush
- 49 Put on
- 50 Florentine painter
- 53 Growing out
- 55 Grass genus
- 56 Man —
- 58 " — Is Your..."
- 60 Gear for Bill Dickey
- 62 Atmosphere
- 63 Latin infinitive Prefix
- 64 Luminary
- 65 Lop. in Scotland
- 67 — a pin
- 50 Place in the sun
- 51 Journalist Jacobo
- 52 Hawaiian slope
- 54 Land of the Dail
- 55 Some passes
- 56 Penetration
- 58 Surmise
- 59 Play-off situations
- 60 — ear ad.
- 61 ear harmony
- 62 — Surnise
- 63 Woman, in law
- 64 Gear for Bill Dickey
- 65 Swiss herdsman
- 66 Ahrogate
- 67 — de la Plata
- 68 Hebrew universe
- 69 Irregularly
- 70 Score for Willis Reed
- 71 Sermon topic
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- 73 Writer Waugh
- 74 Some passes
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New Plan Winner For Flyers beat Bruins Lead Playoff



NO REBOUND—Milwaukee's Curtis Perry is about to hit the ground in battle with Boston's Paul Silas for rebound. Watching action is Bucks' center Kareem Abdul-Jabbar.

Associated Press

Havlicek Is at Center Of Revival by Celtics

MILWAUKEE, May 13 (UPI)—John Havlicek enjoys talking about the rebirth of the Boston Celtics.

He's one of the few Celtics who played both in the glory years and in the years when things weren't going so good for Boston.

The "new" Celtics came of age yesterday when they beat the Milwaukee Bucks 102-87, to win their 12th National Basketball Association title, four games to three.

"This title gives me greater satisfaction than any of the others," Havlicek said. "It was a part of the rebirth of this team. We used to look at Bill Russell for all the leadership and inspiration," he said. "But now these guys look to me and it gives me a very, very good feeling."

The Celtics won one of the most exciting series in recent years. It is the first time in four years the finals have gone seven games.

"If there were any kids who want to learn how to play basketball they should have been watching this series," Boston center Dave Cowens said. "It was just magnificently all the way."

Yesterday, the Celtics took advantage of the Bucks' lack of an outside shooter and sagged on Kareem Abdul-Jabbar.

The Milwaukee center finished with 26 points, but he had none in the second quarter when the Celtics built a big lead, and only three in the final period when the Bucks threatened briefly.

"We kept them guessing all the time," Celtics coach Tom Heinsohn said. "We frustrated Abdul-Jabbar and made it tough for them to even get the ball into him."

"We just didn't have the perimeter shooters to force them out of that defense," coach Larry Costello of Milwaukee said. "We just didn't have anyone who could hit that middle range jump shot."

Both teams admitted they were a little weary from the double overtime 102-101 Milwaukee victory in Boston Friday night. But the Bucks were unable to shake their lethargy, while Boston found something extra.

Sunday's Line Scores

| AMERICAN LEAGUE | | | |
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| City ... | 860 829 805-8 2 | | |
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| and, and Mariner, 161; | | | |
| 161, and Munson, 161; | | | |
| 161, and Rodriguez, 161; | | | |
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| <i>NATIONAL LEAGUE</i> | | | |
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Art Buchwald

What Happens Next?

WASHINGTON.—Everyone has his own theory as to what will happen to President Nixon in the next few months. The obvious choices are impeachment, resignation or finish out his term. But there is still another choice, and while it is unthinkable, everything that's been happening is an unthinkable and, therefore, cannot be ruled out.

It is July 1. Gen. Al Haig comes into the Oval Office.

"Here are the latest Gallup and Harris polls. Only 3 percent of the people in the United States still believe you've told the whole story about Watergate. What really bothers me though is that there are no more 'undecideds.'

"That does it," the President says. "Let's implement 'Operation Banana Republic'!"

"You mean the 82d Airborne Division?"

"Get them up here by tonight. You have the plans. I want them to take over the Capitol, the Supreme Court, the Washington Post and all three television networks. I will make a speech to-night explaining what I've done."

"Yes, sir."

The President goes on television that night and says, "My fellow Americans, what I have to tell you tonight is of utmost importance to each and everyone of you. Because of recent events, including character assassination, lies, distortions and vindictiveness by the media, the Congress and my own Vice-President, I have



had to take action tonight which some of you may feel is extreme. I have promised you ever since the attacks on me that no matter what happened I would finish my term of office as President of the United States. Because of recent events, I have decided the only way I can stay in office is by a military take-over of the government. It isn't an easy decision I make tonight. There are some, and they have a right to their opinion, who say that this is a violation of the Constitution. But I have been assured by my own Jesuit priest, Dr. McLaughlin, that what I am doing is not only legal but necessary. If I intend to complete my term of office,

"I would like to end tonight, my fellow Americans, on a personal note. If you don't like what I'm doing, you can jump it."

The next morning Gen. Haig comes into the Oval Office with a long face.

"What's the matter, Al?"

"Something's gone wrong, Mr. President."

"What do you mean? We had a military take-over and not one drop of blood was spilled."

"Nobody believes that you've taken over the government."

"How can they not believe it? Isn't the 82d Airborne all over the city?"

"No one is impressed. We did an overnight poll and it turns out your credibility is so low that the people don't even buy it when you say you're taking over the government by force."

"But they've got to believe me," the President says angrily. "Don't they know I'm arrested Congress?"

"I'm sorry, sir. It won't work. You can't have a military takeover if the people aren't convinced that you've done it. Everyone we've talked to says it's just one more way of you trying to cover up your involvement with Watergate."

Nixon hits his desk with his hand. "It's typical of my enemies. They won't even let me have a military coup. What do I do now?"

Haig hands the President a sheet of paper and says:

"We have no choice."

"This says I'm going to resign because I can't govern effectively anymore."

"That," says Haig, "people will believe."

Horowitz Cheered At Ohio Recital

CLEVELAND.—Pianist Vladimir Horowitz received cheers and standing ovations as he gave his first public recital in six years at Severance Hall in Cleveland yesterday.

Mr. Horowitz, 69, had announced plans for the performance less than a week ago, and Severance Hall reported that the 2,000 seats were sold out Wednesday.

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